EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

cture by B. P. Du Chaillu at the Breeklyn

invitation of the Long Island Historical ons. B. P. Du Chaillu delivered a lecture on cences of Equatorial Africa" at the Academy

ety introduced hons. Du Chaillu with a few appro-te remarks, when the latter gentleman spoke as fol-

serial Africa. To speak frankly, I feel somewhat in doubt where to begin, for it is impossible for me in the short space of one lecture to bring before you the labor of ten years; the more so as the country I have explored is entirely new to the white man. The countries seen by me are situated under or near the equator, in the western part of Africa. It is remarkable for its natural history, which is in many respects not only extraordinary but peculiar. In this comparatively narrow belt, extending on either side of the equator, is found that monstrous and feroclous ape, the gornia. Here, too, is the home of that very remarkable nest building ape, the troglodytes caivus, the ushiego mboune of the manual trives; also of the historic unknown koole kamba, another ape no less remarkable than the chimpannee. Thus it will be seen that this region forms a peculiarly rich field for a naturalist. Game is not found in such plenty as on the wast plains of South Africa; there is less butchering; but if the larder is not so well supplied, the half starved explorer experiences many happy days when the discovery of an unknown animal or of a new bird rewards him for his trials, dangers and sufferings. Not only does the fauna of this region contain a very unusual number of species peculiar to itself, but even some of these animals which it has in common with the other regions of Africa seemed to me varieties. The elephant is a variety distinct in several particulars from his South African brother. Doubless the peculiar formation of the country causes this succeptional condition. Instead of the vast, thinly wooded and sparsely watered plains of Northern, Eastern and Southern Africa, the explorer flads a very densely wooded country, where rains are very abundant. From the coast I made several expeditions, and visited many tribes. I found that polygamy, slavery and whicheraft were the main features of the social system. Polygamy is very prevalent. Men marry and get as great a number of young wives as he can. It was very amusing to oned. The doctor is a personage of great in his tribe. At his command, or his engagestion, the village is removed, ove of all the more important a doctor is consulted, and he cortell events. It happens sometimes, too, not a doctor is sometimes seized with the head of the dear it is sometimes.

had refused her. She had asid unpleasant words to him then, and had bewitched him. Quenquaga's nice, he said, was jesious of home became he had children and she had none. Quenquaga's slave, he faid, had asked Mpome for a looking glass, and he had refused her; therefore she hewitched him. As each accusation was made the people broke out in cursus, Even the relatives of the accused were obliged to join in these. Every one emulated his neighbor in cursus, each fearful lesi lukewarmness should expose him to slike fate. The victims were now put into a large canoe, the tomtoms were beaten, and the mbondou cup was presented to each. One after the other thoy drank the poison, and the multitude shouted, "If they are witches let the mbondou go out," and then slience answed. One after another strug'ed against the influence of the poison, but in vain; and in a few moments their bodies were cut up in pieces and thrown eschosard. Six days after the death of Mpomo the nebugou took place. This means a kind of feast, and takes place six days after a person has died, and is a joillification in which drinking takes a prominent part. After the nethongou is over the mourning time. It occurred near my place, at Washington, on the banks of the Fernandway river. When a man of importance dies the clan and village cease to wear their best clothes, and make it a point of going unusually driv; no ormanents whatever are worn, and as little clothing as possible. There is no dancing allowed in the village. This is to mours, and lasts generally from a year to two. The man who had died left seven wives, several slaves, a house, plantation and other property such as wearing apparel, &c. All this the eldest brother inherits, and or bola rvoga. For this feast the people prepare long before the time; fish are caught and dried, and appropriate their mourners had been fishing for two weeks, and had refurned with several cances laden with fish, and the slaves and popole on the plantation had been busy making intoxicating drinks. The day appointed at

Ne chi na li lubella pe na beahe. Oh, you will speak to us no more.

We cannot see your face any more.

After haif an hour of chanting they stopped, and then began to crowd around me. Worst of all, the tribes have no burial ground, and leave their dead in different parts of the forest. Now, that I have given you a brief secount of the customs of the black men, let me descend to his brother the ape. In these gloomy solitudes men like apes are seen. I found four varieties of chimpanzees; the common chimpanzee (troglodytes niger), known under the name of nahlego, by the natives. Then I discovered another variety which was remarkable for the baldness of his head, called by the natives unshiego mbount. Then another variety called the koolac-kamba, a single specimen of which I have been able to get. Then another variety, called the Nahlego-kengo. The troglodytes niger, or ashiego is an animal long since discovered, thoroughly known by naturalists. The others are varieties which I discovered myself. The chimpanzee differs from the gorilla in these chief particulars:—It is a great tree climber, passing much of its time among the branches of the great trees of equatorial Africa; it is, though untamable when grown, still not seree like the gorilla; it has been known to attack man, but its young are tractable and easily tamed. While the male gorilla resists man, the chimpanzee files to the desert woods. It is hunted with even greater difficulty than the gorilla freists man, the chimpanzee may not gregarious. When I published that work I had not seen any great number together, but during my last exploration I have seen both chimpanzees and gorillas in herds. The negroes are very ingenious in their contrivances of traps for nearly all the greater beasts of the forest, catching by various devices not only the elephant, hip-poporamus and antelope, but even the leopard and the cunning menkeys; but I know of no case in which an Oh, you will speak to us no m We cannot see your face any number together, but during my last exploration I have seen both chimpanzees and gorillas in herds. The negroes are very ingenious in their contrivances of traps for nearly all the greater beasts of the forest, catching by various devices not only the elephant, hippopotamus and antelope, but even the leopard and the cunning monkeys; but I know of no case in which an ape of any kind was caught in this way. The common chimpanzee is remarkable for its unusually wide geographical range. It is found from the Gambia in almost every degree of latitude down to the parallel of St. Philip, of Benguels; we might say in almost every densely model wooded country within the tropics. Forests being necessary for the animal's existence, its food consisting of berries, nuts and leaves, so far as I have been able to ascertain. Strange to say, the chimpanzee is only found in the western part of Africanone having been found in the east. This would prove that the forest must not cover the whole of tropical Africa, but that there must be a gap somewhere. I saw but two of these tregledytes niger; I killed one and saw another in my Cape Lopez expedition. I was travelling through some beautiful prairies each surrounded by dark forest and seeming like natural gardens planted in the woody wilderness; it does not require much time to get into the backwoods there—(laughter)—suddenly I saw a buffale standing near the edge of the forest watching our movements; evidently not liking our appearance he made for the forest; we went to intercept him; I watched at one pass and the other men went round to drive it towards me; suddenly I saw something approaching me out of the deep gloom of the forest and took it to be one of my men, especially as it neared me; it continued to approach, when suddenly it got sight of me, and with a shrill scream it ran back into the woods. Then I knew I had mistaken a chimpanzee for a man; I felt quite annoyed; my men returned presently and laughed at my mistake; the black face of the beast reminded me of the chimpanze Market and start delivery desirations of the control of the contro

constantly, and was extremely fond of being petted. Finally he began to get civilized, and became a great that. He watched very carefully till people had left a house, would then enter, stealand make off with their plantain or dry root—for he cuild eat almost anything—and it was very difficult to each him. I flogged him several times, and brought him to the conviction that it was wrong to steal, but he could never resist the temptation. He stole constantly from me, and he woon found to the head of the stole constantly from me, and he woon found to the head of the stole constantly from me, and he woon found that he had not the stole constantly from me, and he woon found that he had not the stole constantly from me, and he woon found that me had not the stole constantly from me, and he woon found that me had not the stole constantly from me, and he would have a supplied to the stole constantly from me, and he would have a supplied to the stole constantly from me, and he would have a supplied to the stole constantly from the stole constantly from the supplied to the stole constantly from the supplied to the supplied to

derings, sufferings and searchings he had no hope of reward, but that as an American citizen he always looked forward to the time when his researches and fellow countrymen.

amounced in the Herako yesterday, had the effect of con-siderably allaying, if not totally putting an end to the ex-citement which prevailed throughout the city on Friday in consequence of the telegraphic orders of last Wednesday and Thursday. There can be but little doubt that had

action of the Police Commissioners in causing the revocation order to be issued, thus guaranteeing a peaceful ending to a trouble-some question is worthy of all praise, the gratification with which it was halfed on the part of the public markenest evalue.

In order the more officially to guard against any improdest action to day the the part of any of the police capteins whe result not have understood the public capteins whe result not have understood the public capteins whe result not have understood the public capteins whe result not have understood in the Superintendent's office yesterday morning, when they were instructed to confine their official attention to-day in the matter of closing stores, to the liquor establishments in the various wards of this city and Brooklyn. Moreover, they were told in plain terms to strongly impress the fact upon the patrolmen that a man could go and buy a cigar or get shaved or obtain a done of medicine on Sunday without endangering the personal liberty of these whom he may parrouse.

DEPARTURE OF STEAMERS YESTERDAY.

other in quick succession. Competition is the life of trade.

That inimitable old diarist, Pepys, who was unwittingly a journalist of the best modern type, daily photographing history like the newsyaper of to-day, and who, like Saint Simon at the court of Louis XIV., used to jot down page after page estitling him to high rank among historians, is to be reprinted in New York; or, rather, a condensed abridgement of his "Diary" will shorsty be published here, edited by a New York man of letters. We have received advanced sheets of the work.

Mr. Clements ("Mark Twain"), the Wild Humorist of the Pacific Slope, Lecturer on the Sandwich Islands, Citizen of Nevada and Pigrim to the Hoty Land has introduced himself most favorably to all "Eastern people," as the rest of mankind are called in Californie, by a little book full of hard good sense, wit pure, sparkling and sharp as a dismose of first water, and humor remial

NOTES ON NEW BOOKS.

The first volume of a "Cyclopedia of Biblical, Theo Rev. John McClintock, D. D., and James Strong, S. T. D., has just been positive. D , has just been published. The work was co most industrious and erudite monks of the middle ages might well be surprised could they but see this cyclope-dia, and learn what a prodigious accumulation of knowl

it the popular wisdom, grandly expressed in the late elections. As the initial step to the restoration of the natural rights of labor, first of which is the right to live without distress—without being famished on high prices, deficient and adulterated food—as the initial step in this the present scale of taxation." The general burden of taxation makes everybody interested to know what is the character and meaning of our public debt, and whether it can be paid off, that we may get back to the condition of those happy days when it was less of a Lardship to live. Mr. mition as the primary interest of the State. He believe that all the dimenties of finance, all the embarrassments connected with the currency, all the distrust o the markets, all the expression and suffering caused by bigh prices, and it was be added all the difficulties in cause them to vacish. "The source of content to so ciety, the source of every social blessing, is in labor." "The Financial Economy of the United States Illustra-

of Calliornia Demonstrated, with a Relevant Appendix," by John Alexander Ferris, A. M., is another very recent currency—"a currency worth one hunfred cents on the dollar in gold coin." And he ofters what he regards as least. He indicates "resources, which, if faithfully ap-plied, will enable the hanks to resume specie payments at the above mentioned rates; or, in four years and a half every dollar of their issues of bills of credit may be real money from the country, and making all the busi-ness industries depend upon a basis of gambling." Whatever may be thought of the views of Mr. Ferris,

ness industries depend upon a basis of gambling."
Whatever may be thought of the views of Mr. Ferris, his book is full of interesting statistics, and indicates the growing interest throughout the country in the science of potitical economy. The book has been printed and published in elegant style at San Francisco.

A new and thoroughly revised edition of "Wells' Every Man His Own Lawyer and Business Form Book," has been brought out, with such additions as the extraordinary changes of the war demand, introducing the internal revenue system, national banks, modifications of the tariff, amendments to the Constitution of the United States, the amancipation of the slaves, and the general bankrupt law, together with the increased importance of the subject of pensions, bountes and war claims, and, in short, all the present requirements which the laws, statutes and provisions necessitate. In it; improved form this work is worthier than ever of the popularity which it long since acquired as a convenient and reliable manual.

Stephen D. Law, Connection at Law, author of "Law's United States Courts," "Law's American Digest," &c., has supplied patentees and inventors with the only existing compliation of the "Patent and Copyricht Laws of the United States, 1790 to 1866, with Notes of the Judicial Decisions Thereunder, and Forms and Indexe."

Perhaps no really scientific writer has more successfully popularized science than Jean Macé, whose "History of a Monthful of Bread," has run through nearly twenty editions in France. Mrs. Gatty's English translation of this entertaining and instructive work was made from the Eighth Paris edition, and has been revised and compared with the seventeenth by an American editor. M. Macé has ingeniously made the great leading

translation of this entertaining and instructive work was made from the Eighth Paris edition, and has been revied and compared with the seventeenth by an American editor. M. Mace has ingeniously made the great leading anatomical and physical facts of life comprehensible by a child, and children of a larger growth may prefitably study this volume, which has been adopted by the University Commission at Paris as one of their prize books. Under the title of "Literary Life of James K. Paulding," compiled by his son, William J. Paulding, we have in one handsome volume the precursor of a new and select edition of the works of one of our pioneer authors, and an interesting record and picture, not only of him, but of his early associates, Washington Irving, Henry Brevoort, Jr., Gouverneur Kemble, and other "good fellows" of the Saimagundi clan, in their gay young days of New York life, sixty years ago. By the help of extracts from his autobiography, his essays, and his correspondence, twe review the career of Mr. Paulding as a writer and as a public man, and we are convinced that, spite of his faults and prejudices, the present generation of readers will regard him as fully entitled to this honorable memorial by his constant love of nature, his honest patriotism, and his characteristic originality. He will always hold a niche of his own in American literature and history.

Reprints of British novellets seems to be the order of

history.

Reprints of British novelists seem to be the order of the day. Diamond editions and Globs editions of Dickens, Diamond editions of Thackeray, and a still cheaper and more legible edition of his "Pendennia" follow each other in quick succession. Competition is the life of

scorting to tricks of spell brated Jymping Frog of Calaveras County and Other Sketches." His famous lecture on the Sandwich Islands

drew sfull house last Monday night.

Dr. J. A. Allen, of Chicago, is the author of a thin octave volume, entitled "Medical Examinations for Life oading life insurance company in New York has a beaten and familiar path, even in darkness. Still no one objects to the way being lighted. This book may lighten your way." With the importance that life in-surance is assuming to every one the details given by Dr. Allen of the elements of a "good risk" are interesting to lay as well as professional readers.

Mr. W. Swinton has lately been engaged in labore steel engravings of workmanship superior to the typo-graphy. It contains compact and detalled histories of "Twolve Decisive Battles of the War." Why not thirderness, Atlanta, Nashville and Five Forks. The work

and interesting volume, entitled, "Modern Inquiries: Classical, Professional and Miscellaneous." By Jacob of Arts and Sciences, and late a Professor in Harvard University. The book attests both the ripe crudition and the progressive sprit for which the author has long been distinguished. It is dedicated to his friend, George Ticknor, Esq., whose "History of Spanish Litera-

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL INTELLIGENCE.

On Easter Monday night the two theatres at Cardiff the Theatre Royal and Prince of Wales) were opened for the first time this season.

s attracting crowded houses at the Theatre Royal. Man-

Lost in London" has been produced with success.

A dramatization of "Griffith Gaunt" by the author of the novel has been brought out at Newcastle Royal, with Miss Avonia Jones in the chief role. very successful.

in " Un Ballo in Maschern," and with Mario, Graziani and Mile. Morensi, made a great success.

Nozze di Figaro."

relying on strong scenic effects—on real railway stations and a real toligate—on a real gas lamp and a real hand-Lane last month, and met with approba

by J. L. Hatton and J. G. Carlcott, was produced at the Adolphi. The piece turns on the mythical advent mund Beales; but the final degradation to which the fallon here has been exposed is his being presented in

tailon here has been exposed is his being presented in the present guise on the stage of the Adelphi theatre. Burnaude extravaganzo, the Olympic Games, an idea borrowed from Planché, is the latest novelty at the Olympic. Idalia, a sensational drams at the st. James', and a burlesque by Brough, entitled Pygmalion, at the

while Von Bülow is made orchestral conductor.
as it may, Wagner is now in Munich, and and self by promonading up and down the streets all day with the view of showing the sinking hearts of that capital that they have not got rid of him yet.

Lane theatre, has taken initiatory proceedings to bring an action against Mr. Sims Reeves for damages for breach of contract, the latter gentleman having declined to appear in the drama of Rob Roy, for which he was engaged for twelve special representations.

Mrs. Haydn Corri, the well known vocalist, and

mother of Mr. Henry Corri, Mr. P. sorri, &c , died on

the 10th inst. at Lords, in her 68th year. She made her first appearance in Dublin in 1820. Benedict's St. Cecilia is pronounced by the London papers to be a charming work. The Sacred Harmonic

papers to be a charming work. The Sacred Harmonic Society produced it in excellent style at Exeter Hall last month.

The direction of the Imperial theatre of Moscow for Italian Opera has been conceded to Signor Graziani, the popular baritone, who intends giving a series of performances there sext season.

Mile. Adelina Patti has left Paris for London. On Sunday the took has favored for the sext season.

Sunday she took her farewell for the season as Rosina in the Barbiere, and introduced into the lesson scene her own very charming and exceedingly well written song, "Le Baiser d'Adses" which was received with an uproar

Ambroise Thomas is busy at a new opera, which Perrin purposes bringing out next winter at the Grand Opera. The subject is, incredible to relate, nothing less than Hamlet. Imagine the melancholy Dane at the footlights, executing the endless melody and sparkling music of the author of Mignon! It. Thomas at first entertained the not unnatural ides that Hamlet should be a tenor, and composed his music for the part accordingly. As, however, there was really no French tenor who could act the character bestitingly, it struck him that It. Faure would look and play the young Danish prince to the perfect satisfaction of all his Parisian admirers, and so he has embaritoned the music and made it over to the popular French artist. It. Perrin, on his part, keen as to a suitable representative for Ophelia, has contrived to engage Mile. Nilsson for that most interesting character; se that every thing is business-like and looks as if work were meast.

St. George's Hall was opened on April 25, by the Phil-

and looks as in work were annual.

St. George's Hall was opened on April 25, by the Phil-barmonic Society.

The Alleghanians, who since their return from Europe have been very successful in the Western cities, will shortly commence a series of concerts at Irving Hall in this city. The troupe was organized in this city in 1846, and Professor J. M. Boulard, the celebrated basso, is still

and Professor J. M. Boulard, the celebrated basso, is still director.

The Richings English Opera troupe open at the National, Washington, on the 13th inst. They succeed J. S. Clarke, comedian.

The Liederkranz Society produced Schubert's only operate, the Conspirators, at their charming httle hall on Fourth street, on the 9th inst. A brilliant and fashionable audience attended. The affair was an entire success, and the principal singers were recalled at the fail of the curtain.

Miss Maggie Mitchell Glonn, the daughter of manager Glenn, of the Opera House at Norfolk, Va., made her debut there on Monday evening, and its said to have succeeded beyond public especiation.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul gave three entertainments last week at the Academy of Music, Brooking, under the management of Mr. L. T. Harrisob, which were attended by nearly six thousand persons.

Release of the Parties Accused.

It will be remembered that four persons named Wright, Stanley, Walton and Branford were arrested by Marshal Murray and Colonel Wood a few weeks more as the men who, in the year 1904, opened the safe of a navy paymanter in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and robbed it of \$135,000. The men were taken on to Washington, and incorrecrated there by orders of the anthorities of mild city. Their counsel, Ex-Judga Stant, sacceeded yesterday in obtaining an order from the United States yesterday in obtaining an order from the United States government for the discharge of the accused, it appearing not only that there was not mildent evidence to convict them, but that there were other legal reasons why the accused could not be tried. They were all set as liberty